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TWO NEW SPECIES OF EULOPHIDAE (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA) FROM ANDAMAN ISLANDS¹

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(With four text-figures)

Euplectrus latifrons sp. nov. and *Pediobius infuscatipennis* sp. nov. are described and illustrated. The new species are compared from their closely allied species. Types deposited in Zoological Museum, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.

***Euplectrus latifrons* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1 & 2)

FEMALE

Head dark, with coarse setae, wider than long in facial view; frontovertex slightly more than twice as wide as long, width slightly more than half the total head width; ocelli white, arranged in obtuse triangle, lateral ocelli about twice their own diameters from orbital margins and near to occipital margin; eyes red; antennae inserted at lower level of eyes, inter-antennal space about one-third the width of frons at median ocellus; malar space as long as eye width. Antennae (fig. 1) yellowish brown; scape four times as long as wide; pedicel one

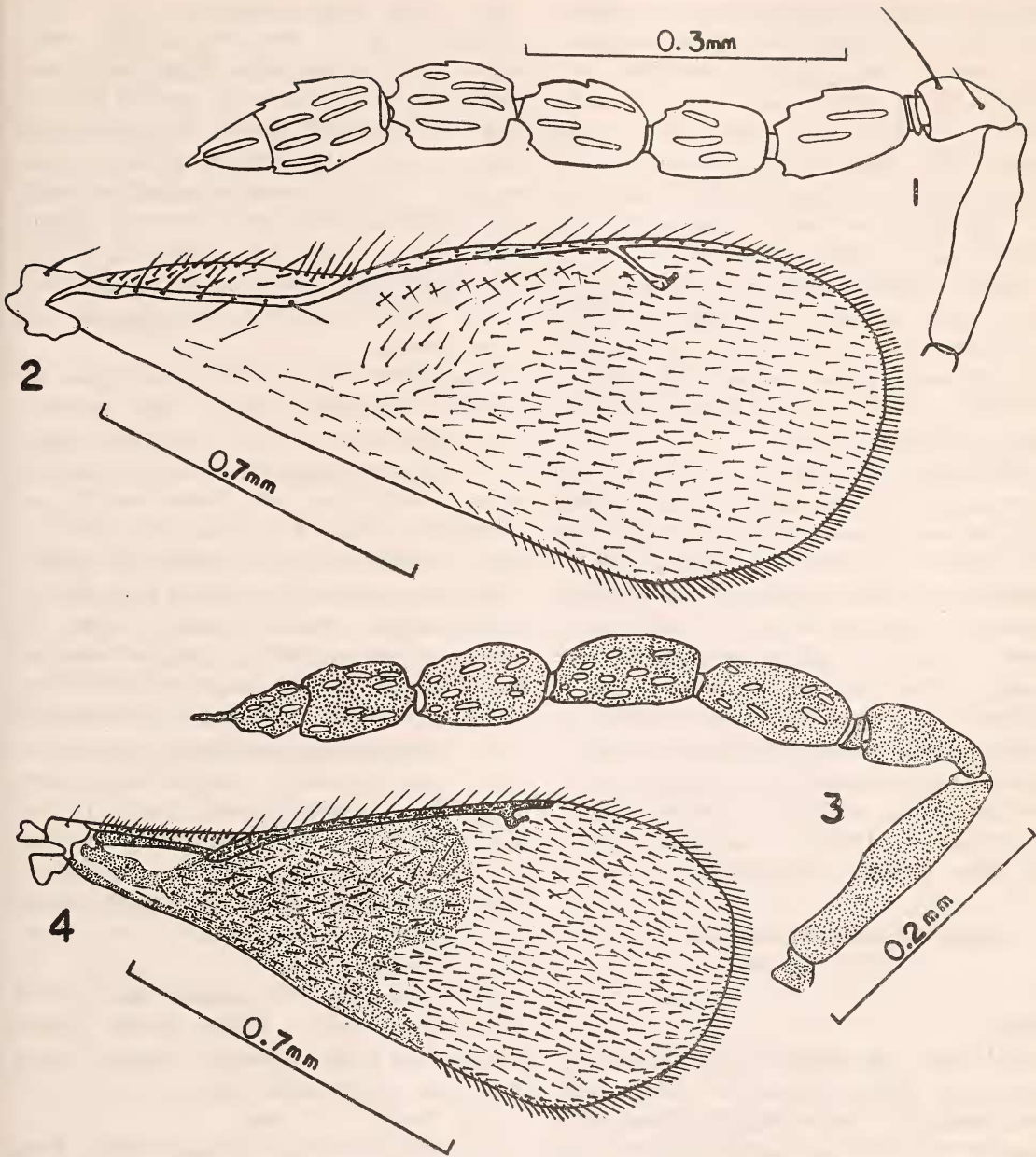
and a half times as long as wide, distinctly shorter than first funicle segment; one ring segment present; funicle segment first longest, slightly less than twice as long as wide; segments second, third and fourth subequal, each one and a half times as long as wide; club 2-segmented, slightly more than two times as long as wide, shorter than preceding two funicle segments together.

Thorax dark with coarse setae; pronotum much narrower than mesoscutum, strongly arched; mesoscutum with well developed parapsidal furrows; scutum and scutellum with three and two pairs of setae respectively; propodeum with raised median and two low sub-lateral carinae. Fore wings (fig. 2) hyaline, slightly less than two and a half times as long as wide; costal cell broad with coarse setae; submarginal vein slightly shorter than marginal vein; postmarginal vein about twice the

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NEW DESCRIPTIONS



Figs. 1 & 2. *Euplectrus latifrons* sp. nov., ♀:

(1) Antenna; (2) Fore wing.

Figs. 3 & 4. *Pediobius infuscatipennis* sp. nov., ♀:

(3) Antenna; (4) Fore wing.

length of stigmal vein; marginal and postmarginal veins with 10 and 6 long setae respectively; a row of 9 setae beneath the marginal vein; marginal fringe short, spaced by a distance equal to one-fifth their length. Hind wings hyaline, four times as long as wide; Legs yellow; tarsi four segmented; hind legs with two long tibial spurs, longest spur as long as basal two tarsal segments together.

Abdomen yellow except petiole, lateral margins of basal two-thirds and apical one-third of dorsum dark; petiole slightly longer than wide; abdomen slightly longer than thorax; ovipositor concealed, arising from basal one-third of abdominal venter.

Body length: 1.9 mm.

Comments: The new species is closely allied to *Euplectrus gopimohani* Mani (Khan and Shafee 1979: 324-326) from which it can be separated by its having antennae with pedicel shorter than first funicle segment, funicle segments 2-4 each one and a half times as long as wide; stigmal vein one-fourth the length of marginal vein; longest tibial spur of hind legs as long as basal two tarsal segments together; abdomen yellow except lateral margin of two-thirds and apical one-third of dorsum dark.

Holotype ♀, INDIA: Andaman Island, Port Blair, 8.3.1982 (*Shujauddin*).

***Pediobius infuscatipennis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3 & 4)

FEMALE

Head dark with metallic bluish reflections; frontovertex slightly wider than long; ocelli white, arranged in obtuse triangle, lateral ocelli separated by twice their own diameters from occipital margin; eyes silvery white, with small sparse hairs; antennae inserted above lower level of eyes, inter-antennal space about one-third the width of frons at median ocellus;

malar space much shorter than eye width. Antennae (fig. 3) dark with metallic reflections; radicle small; scape slightly more than four times as long as wide; pedicel twice as long as wide, slightly shorter than first funicle segment; one ring segment distinct; funicle segments first and second subequal in length, each about twice as long as wide, third slightly more than one and a half times as long as wide; club 2-segmented, apical segment with a long style; funicle and club segments with short sensoria.

Thorax dark with metallic bluish-green reflections; pronotum narrower than mesoscutum; mesoscutum coarsely reticulated; parapsidal furrows complete; axillae and parapside smooth; propodeum with distinct median and sublateral carinae. Fore wings (fig. 4) with basal one-half infuscated, apical half hyaline; slightly more than two times as long as wide, apical margin broadly rounded; costal cell narrow, about one-half the length of marginal and 4 setae respectively; marginal fringe short, less than one-half the length of postmarginal vein; marginal and post-marginal veins with 17 and 4 setae respectively; marginal fringe short, spaced by a distance equal to one-fourth their length. Hind wings slightly infumate, four times as long as wide; marginal fringe one-fifth of wing width. Legs dark with metallic bluish green reflection except basal three tarsal segments of all legs white.

Abdomen dark with metallic bluish green reflection, as long as thorax; petiole slightly wider than long; ovipositor hidden, arising from base of abdominal venter.

Body length: 1.42 mm.

Comments: The new species differs from all the known species of *Pediobius* in having fore wings infuscated at basal half.

Holotype ♀, INDIA: Andaman Island, Port Blair, 8.3.1982 (*Shujauddin*).

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A NEW SPECIES OF *PSYCHOTRIA* L. (RUBIACEAE)
FROM KERALA STATE, INDIA¹

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(With six text-figures)

***Psychotria sekharana* sp. nov.**

Psychotria nudiflora Wight & Arn. affinis sed praecipue differt: Foliis lanceolatis ad oblanceolatis, apice acuto; inflorescentia dichotome corymbosa; pedunculis curtis; bracteolis minutis, deciduis; tubo corollae calyce 4-5 plo longioribus, parte oris annulo uno pilorum; corolla 5-lobata, apicibus lobis incrassatis; staminibus 5, prope orem corollae exorientibus.

***Psychotria sekharana* sp. nov.**

Allied to *P. nudiflora* Wight & Arn. but differs chiefly in: Leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, acute at apex; inflorescence dichotomously corymbose; peduncles short; bracteoles minute, deciduous; corolla tube 4 to 5 times longer than the calyx; a ring of hairs at the mouth inside; corolla 5-lobed, lobes thickened at tips; stamens 5, arising near the mouth of corolla.

Shrubs; branchlets terete, scars of fallen inter-petiolar stipules and leaves distinct; tender

parts compressed. Leaves 12-18 x 2-4 cm, lanceolate to oblanceolate, entire, glabrous, thick, leathery, acute at apex, tapering at base; nerves 2 to 10 pairs arising from the main nerve; nervules distinctly reticulated; main nerve dorsally grooved, shallow; stipules interpetiolar, deltoid, acute or bifid at apex, thick, glabrous, distinct, deciduous; petioles 1-2 cm long. Inflorescence dichotomously corymbose, terminal, dense; peduncles short; bracteoles minute, deciduous. Calyx 1 mm long, campanulate, truncate, sometimes minutely toothed, glabrous. Petals 4 mm long, tubular, white, straight, glabrous without, with a ring of hairs at the mouth within, 5-lobed, lobed halfway, lobes thickened at tip, valvate in bud. Stamens 5, inserted on the mouth of corolla; filaments upto 1 mm long; anthers oblong, dehiscing longitudinally. Ovary 2-loculed; style short; stigma bilobed, thick, distinct. Fruits not seen.

Holotype *Ramamurthy* 66275 (CAL) and isotypes *Ramamurthy* 66275 (Acc. nos. 116341 to 116343 MH) were collected on the banks of Kannankuzhi riverside, Trichur District, Kerala at an altitude of 250 m on 22-3-1980.

The specific name is given in honour of Dr. N. Chandrasekharan Nair, D.Sc., Joint Direc-

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